

GUARD LISTENING FOR CALL TO ARMS

Militiamen Will Leave City for Front as Sixth Division.

MOBILIZATION CAMP SITE AN ENIGMA

Fishkill Plains Criticized at Inspection—Recruits for United States Service.

Officers and men of the New York National Guard were excited last night over the announcement that the guard would go as the sixth division of the first field army, probably embarking from New York.

Militia officers looked over Fishkill Plains yesterday, but did not accept it as a central rendezvous. Neither has Staten Island, which was picked by the Department of the East as suitable, been approved by the national guard. Lieutenant Colonel William Haan, U. S. A., Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, at Governor's Island, is the man who approved of Staten Island as a mobilization point. He did not believe Fishkill Plains would be acceptable because of the ground.

"There is a hard layer a few inches under the soil around Fishkill that makes the place unsuitable," said Colonel Haan yesterday.

"The top ground holds water after rains and the surface becomes a lake of mud. In Staten Island there is a glacial deposit with a sandy surface that allows the water to go through, leaving a dry camp."

"I cannot say what spot will be chosen for mobilization or if there will be any central massing of troops of the state."

Regarding the news from Washington that the War Department had arranged for mobilization by brigades in Yorktown Heights, Peekskill, Purdy on the Harlem and elsewhere, Colonel Haan said:

"There is plenty of time to get the militia ready. The regulars would have to be moved first, and before we could get transports enough the national guard should be ready to muster in. The matter of where they gather, either as brigades or as a division, can be settled by the engineers according to what turns up in the mean time."

"Of course, it would be almost imperative to have a concentration camp somewhere near New York, which is the only logical point of embarkation. I do not anticipate any movement of the troops of the State of New York for a few days at least."

Although other states have replied to the telegrams from the Department of the East asking them to name the points of mobilization New York has not replied. Some definite word of the decision is expected.



CHARLES A. SMITH, Philadelphia boy killed at Vera Cruz.

pected on Monday, following the conference of heads of the guard.

Major General O'Ryan is expected in the city to-morrow. He will be ready to take personal command of the militia. Adjutant General Hamilton will reach headquarters to-day and take active charge of the equipment. If the order comes to get ready it will be given yesterday by Acting Adjutant General Walton that the troops would probably be given vaccine and typhoid prophylaxis in their armories.

The decision of the War Department regarding the New York national guard and the probability of its going as a full division was not formally made known to officers last night. Drills continued in expectation of a call and the men showed unworried enthusiasm.

Recruiting for the regular army and the navy increased yesterday all along the line, and the total number accepted was the largest for any day of the week. The army doctors are ready to assist in the examination of volunteers for the national guard should there be a rush to join.

A negro regiment of militia has been formed and drilled, and is ready for service in the national guard if called on. Besides the regiment Colonel Charles W. Filmore, who is in command, says 15,000 negroes would offer their services.

Two naval militia boats, which were gunboats in the navy during the Spanish war, were ordered into the regular service again. At New Haven the old Machias, under orders from Washington, was cleared of all state property and prepared for delivery at the New York Navy Yard.

The gunboat Marietta, which had been lent to New Jersey for the naval reserve, was ordered cleared for turning over to the navy. She will leave Hoboken for the New York Navy Yard at 8 o'clock to-day.

The militia of New Jersey is ready for mobilization at a few hours' notice. At Trenton yesterday Adjutant General Wilbur F. Sadler, in response to the telegram from the Department of the East, said the troops would mobilize at Sea Girt and convenient points where the state owns the land.

WILSON THE MARK OF LONDON CRITICS

Lives Sacrificed Because Detail Was Lacking in Ritual of Apology.

THIS CALLED LAPSE INTO BARBARIC WAYS

Action More Natural in Some Prussian Colonel than in Head of Civilized Republic.

[By Cable to The Tribune.] London, April 25.—In an editorial strongly condemnatory of President Wilson's Mexican policy "The Nation" refers to the flag salute which was not made, and adds:

"The statesman who sacrifices lives because some ceremonial detail is lacking in the ritual of an apology is behaving with a levity unworthy of a civilized ruler. This deliberate and needless raising of a point of honor is a lapse into barbaric morals which would be more natural in some Prussian colonel than in a head of a civilized republic."

Pursuing another line of thought, "The Nation" says:

"The real question at issue is whether the occupation of the two eastern ports will deal the Huerta regime a blow so shrewd and so decisive that the dictator will be compelled to come to terms. Of any issue so simple and fortunate, however, we feel doubtful. It is conceivable that the rebels will push their advantage now and force their way to Mexico City while the enemy's hands are tied by the loss of the two ports. This is a hazardous calculation, however, and it may turn out that President Wilson will have to face sooner or later the grave problem of coercing the united Mexican nation. That task would involve the creation of an improvised volunteer army, and its employment for months or years in the costly and repugnant work of guerrilla warfare, and when the fighting was over the creation of some permanent system of order and police in an area as vast as the whole of Western Europe."

Too Late to Talk of Peace.

"The Spectator" says: "We sincerely hope that for the sake of his country President Wilson will at last face realities and recognize that a war to be prosecuted successfully must be prosecuted thoroughly. To conduct operations on the theory that there is no war is to cause generals and admirals to fight with their hands tied behind their backs. It is too late now to talk of peace. Much the best thing would be for the United States to occupy Mexico and administer it for a period long enough to test the ability of Mexicans to govern themselves. The United States is perfectly justified in refusing to tolerate the continual state of brigandage and violence on her frontier. If she sets herself systematically to conquer and restore order in Mexico she will have the sincerest good wishes of all who think civilization preferable to barbarism. The cheers the British sailors gave to the American landing parties at Vera Cruz were absolutely an accurate expression of the feelings of all men of British birth. We are heart and soul for the United States as against Mexico. The only ground for criticism we have is that President Wilson has so long deluded himself as to the true effects of his policy."

Powers Are Unanimous.

"The Saturday Review" says: "All the powers, great and little, desire to see Mexico restored to order. They recognize that it is the right and duty of the United States to take charge. Once embarked, it is not easy to see the end. Merely to weaken Huerta, which so far has been Wilson's one practical aim, will not do. It would be better to recognize him outright than simply to discredit him without putting a legitimate government in his place. America can and must be permitted to do this."

"The Statist" says:

"If good sense is shown by the Mexican leaders and an arrangement is quickly arrived at, no great permanent economic harm will be done. A few, of course, will be killed, a larger number will be wounded and the stock markets will for the time being be disturbed, but there will be a quick recovery when the arrangement is arrived at. If, on the other hand, Mexicans are blind enough to compel the United States to take vigorous action, the influence must be considerable. We would impress upon readers that in all probability the struggle will not last very long, that when it ends the United States will take care that a government likely to last will be set up and that consequently a recovery will set in. Therefore, all investors who have paid for their stocks will do well not to throw them away at panic prices."

THOSE \$7,150 CASH AWARDS in THE BEN FRANKLIN QUIZ ARE NEAREST YOU TO-DAY... ALL BACK PICTOGRAPHS FREE IF YOU ACT TO-DAY... SEE PAGE TWO.

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London Keenly Interested.

The morning papers continue to devote considerable space to Mexican developments. Much is made of the exploit of the British sailors who saved a trainload of refugees from Mexico City, but the dailies publish but little fresh editorial comment. "The Daily News" says:

"It is difficult and perhaps not very much worth while to attempt to assess accurately the precise value of the evidences of vacillation or conflict among the constitutionalist leaders. Carranza's main aim appears to be to get himself recognized by the United States as President. It is quite natural that he should endeavor to turn the situation to advantage in this way, though President Wilson is scarcely likely to see it in quite the same light, but it seems fairly clear that a union of the contending Mexican factions against the American invader is far yet from being the accomplished fact it seemed after Carranza's dispatch. Tact and dexterity on President Wilson's part may yet achieve the object of keeping them apart. His chief difficulties in this respect are still at home."

JAPAN TOO BUSY TO HELP MEXICO

N. W. Gilbert Bares Situation in East—Huerta Trusted Abroad.

"Japan is in no position just now to take an unfriendly attitude toward the United States, so this country, with the Mexican situation on its hands, need look for no interference from the people of Nippon."

This opinion was expressed yesterday by Newton W. Gilbert, a former Vice-Governor of the Philippines, who returned here yesterday from the Far East, via Liverpool, by the Cunard liner Mauretania.

Mr. Gilbert said that he had met many people abroad who believed that Huerta should have been recognized as the head of the Mexican Republic, and that he himself regretted that President Wilson had not been able to recognize him and give him a chance to demonstrate whether he had the ability to restore order in Mexico.

"I think it was not a good move to lift the embargo on arms, as it gave the rebel leaders a chance to get arms and ammunition which they may now use against the soldiers of the United States. I do not wish to criticize the administration, but I think we have gone into what will prove to be a long and costly war."

Asked if he thought this country might look for interference from Japan, Mr. Gilbert said:

"No, indeed, we will have no trouble with Japan just now. She has an abundance of important things to consider on her own account. The Japanese have Manchuria, Korea and Formosa on their hands, and the taxes just now are heavier than the people can really stand."

"Japan has an enormous war debt which she contracted in her conflict with Russia. Moreover, Japan depends much upon her trade with America. If she went to war or got into any difficulty with this nation her trade would be cut off and famine would follow in her own empire. I had hoped that things would have turned out better, but we must accept that which is, and all Americans should stand shoulder to shoulder behind the government."

Mr. Gilbert, who has large holdings in the Philippines, has decided to make the islands his permanent home.

Harvard Man Leaves Vera Cruz

Word was received yesterday from Dr. Alfred M. Tozzer, of Harvard, announcing his safe arrival at Vera Cruz from Mexico City, with Mrs. Tozzer and Clarence Rays, of Washington, and their departure on the Esperanza for Galveston.

Professor Tozzer, who is head of the International School of Central American Archaeology, has been making excavations near the Mexican capital since November 1.

Chicago Keeps Flag Flying.

Chicago, April 24.—Beginning to-day and continuing while United States forces are in Mexico, United States flags will fly from all Chicago school buildings every day. Heretofore the flags

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"LITTLE NAVY" MEN UNDAUNTED BY WAR

Two Battleship Plan Opposed by Several Speakers in the House.

[From The Tribune Bureau.] Washington, April 24.—Despite the part the navy is playing in Mexico, the House listened to-day to two "little navy" speeches, Representatives Witherspoon, of Mississippi, and Saunders, of Virginia, opposing the two battleship appropriation in the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Saunders assailed the "accursed war spirit" and deprecated "the extravagant laudation of everybody and everything pertaining to war." He criticized the general board of the navy, asserting that "it pushes into further extravagance the construction favored by the naval committees of Congress."

"Officers and men of the army and navy would be disgraced if they did not do their duty," he said. "We sent to our academies many men who would have had no opportunity at home. I remember Admiral 'Bob' Evans, who came from a little mountain town in my district. If he had not gotten the appointment to the Naval Academy he probably might have become postmaster of the little town of Floyd."

Continuing his criticism of the naval strategy board and officers of the navy and army in general, Mr. Saunders declared that their obligations were no more sacred than those of members of Congress, "or policemen and firemen who sometimes go to death under circumstances of greater heroism than men on the battlefield."

Judge Witherspoon's effort was a continuation of his speech of Tuesday, where he argued that the United States navy was ample for all purposes of offense and defense.

The House voted unanimously to-day to make available immediately an appropriation of \$23,000 for the New Orleans Navy Yard. The bill, which subsequently passed the Senate, is to allow the New Orleans yard to make repairs to United States vessels now in Gulf waters. Repairs at New Orleans will obviate the necessity of vessels returning to the Atlantic coast yards.

Representative Garner, of Texas, communicated to the War Department to-day the fears of his constituents along the border that there might be a Mexican invasion. Mr. Garner told the Secretary of War that from thirty thousand to forty thousand men were standing in line in Texas towns awaiting an opportunity to purchase guns and ammunition. He received telegrams appealing for protection from citizens in the towns of Eagle Pass, Mission, San Benito, Mercedes, Arlington and Brackettville.

War Department officials informed Mr. Garner of orders placing troops under the command of General Bliss, who has authority to assign them to danger zones, and the Texas member was reassured.

Answering inquiries from Representatives Moore and Vane, of Pennsylvania, the War Department said to-day that the bodies of American soldiers and sailors killed in Mexico would be brought home at government expense, but that the burials would have to be at the expense of their families. The two members conferred with the department in the interest of the mother of Charles Smith, of Philadelphia. Young Smith was killed at Vera Cruz. The Pension Bureau advised the two Pennsylvania members that no Congressional action would be necessary to obtain a pension for the mother of the slain boy.

Representative Kahn, ranking minority member of the Military Affairs Committee, estimates that the first call for volunteers under the bill passed to-day would be for three hundred thousand men.

"I can see only a long drawn out war with Mexico," said Mr. Kahn, "and eventually we will have a large army in the field. I expect that the first call for volunteers, including the state militia, will provide about three hundred thousand men. Of course, the 'green' men must be kept in this country for a couple of months for training, but we can put a formidable, seasoned army in the field at short notice."

SUPREME COURT HAS MILITIA CASE

Question of National Guardsman Serving Outside Country To Be Settled.

Washington, April 24.—Proceedings were begun in the Supreme Court to-day to determine whether the national guard may be sent to Mexico or other territory outside the United States without first being mustered in as volunteers.

The proceedings are in the nature of an appeal from the action of Judge Day in the Federal Court in Northern Ohio in dismissing an action of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel T. Stearns against Adjutant General George H. Wood, of the Ohio National Guard, growing out of preparations for militia movements outside the country.

The court action is designed to test the constitutionality of the recently enacted militia law under which Secretary of War Garrison directed the various national guard organizations to mobilize upon the declaration of war or the imminence thereof. The suit was begun April 15 at Cleveland and Judge Day dismissed the action.

The contention is made that under the Constitution all federal power over the state militia is confined to the organization, arming and disciplining of the organization, but that all other powers are reserved to the individual states.

An appeal from the decision of Judge Day was filed in the Supreme Court and a motion made to advance hearing on the case. Attorneys for the adjutant general of Ohio argued that the case should be advanced owing to the possible early need for the militia.

"Conditions have arisen," they said in a brief filed to-day, "under which it may be necessary for such troops to be used in their present capacity as the national guard, or in the event that such use may not lawfully be had, then their status changed to make them available for use beyond the limits of the United States before this cause might be reached in its regular order, and in the event that such use may be made, much will be gained in military preparedness and efficiency and a vast expenditure of money by the government averted."

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VOLUNTEER ARMY BILL IS PASSED

Both Senate and House Approve Measure Agreed to in Conference.

Washington, April 24.—The Senate to-day without debate passed the volunteer army bill as agreed to by the conferees of the House and Senate. The House later passed the bill, which now goes to the President for his signature.

The bill was designed to cure defects in existing law relating to volunteer forces, and it is relied on to put these forces on a war time footing almost similar to the regular army. Except for the fact that the volunteer army would be disbanded immediately by Presidential action at the close of hostilities which led to its organization, there would be little difference between it and the regular standing army.

The volunteer army, under the terms of the bill, is to be raised when war exists or "while war is imminent," but only

after Congress has given the President authority. The President would call the volunteers by proclamation and make the necessary regulations for receiving them into service. Enlistments would be apportioned among the states according to population.

The President appoints the officers, instead of the Governors of the states, and he has absolute authority to organize brigades and divisions without regard to state lines, a provision expected to lead to rapid absorption of the volunteers into the regular forces. The enlistment period is four years, as in the regular army.

Officers are to be appointed not for particular organizations, but subject to proper assignment by the War Department, but no officers above the rank of colonel will be named, and only one staff officer will be appointed for each 200 enlisted men.

In making appointments the President is required to give preference to men with honorable discharges from the regular army or militia, to graduates of military schools and many accept the recommendations of Governors.

The President also is given full authority for the organization of coast defenses, machine gun detachments and all other "adjuncts that may be necessary in the prosecution of war."

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